

General notice of the tribe of Kujjukzyes (Upper Sinde). By Capt. N. HART, 2nd Regt. Grenadiers (Bombay Army.)

The Kujjukzyes are the descendants of a Kakur chief named Kujjuk, who resided with nine other Kakur chiefs in the village of Mejhtur,* ten koss from Borjaba in Kakuristan. In consequence of a feud in which Kujjuk was overpowered, he fled with his family and dependants to Seewee,† in northern Kuchee (to which town he had been in the habit of emigrating during the winter) and settled there. At that time the Governor of the country was Jeeymed Khan, the son of Baroo, the founder of the Baroozyes. They granted one cubit's breadth of the waters of the river Naree‡ to Kujjuk, to enable him to raise grain for his people. One evening on bringing in their flocks from the jungle a he-goat was missing. The tracks being followed up the next morning, the animal was seen baited by a wolf, which had not been able to destroy it. They secured the goat, and carried it home in triumph. This occurrence was considered so propitious by Kujjuk and his followers, that they determined on building a town on the spot. Some years afterwards, when their numbers had much increased, they obtained the grant of a larger portion of the waters of the Naree from Mirza Khan,§ the son and successor of Jeeymed Khan, and to evince their gratitude were ever foremost in the service of the Baroozyes. In process of time this grant was increased to eight cubits. From Mirza Khan Baroozye to Mahmood Khan, the father of Habeeb Khan, the power of the family declined, while that of the Kujjuks increased; and on Mahmood Khan's attempting to enforce the payment of the tribute claimed by the Dooranee monarch, they slew him. His son Habeeb Khan being unable to controul them, and being obliged to abandon Seewee, from which city they had cut off the water for their own use, the Candahar Sirdars sent Hajee Khan Kakur, with an army to demand the arrears, due since the dismemberment of the Dooranee monarchy. At this period, the tribe had eight chiefs, descendants of the sons of Kujjuk. They agreed to bribe Hajee Khan to destroy their enemy Habeeb Khan Baroozye, who was then living in the village of Kooruk, four miles from Seewee. The Hajee accordingly seized him one day in durbar, and gave him over to the Kujjuks, by whom he was put to death. His brother Sadoola Khan fled with his three nephews, (Shukur

* In Tassin's map E. Long. 69° 20'. Lat. 30° 30'.

† By Tassin E. Long. 69° 45' Lat. 29° 40', formerly called "Koohung." The fort still remains, though the town has long since been in ruins.

‡ This river has a bund across it, and cuts measured by the cubit are made from it for the supply of the different villages.

§ Founder of Mirzapoor near Mittee, at present in ruins.

Khan, Misree Khan,* and (name unknown) to Candahar, but their complaints were not attended to for a long time. At length Sadoola Khan was ordered to return to Kuchee and collect the revenue as his forefathers had done. The Kujjuks persuaded him that the Hajee alone had been the cause of his brother's death, and for some years they gave him a small portion of the tribute, but having quarrelled with him for demanding the whole amount, they killed him. His nephews fled to Lehree, and sought the protection of the Doomkees, where they remained some years. But reduced to extreme poverty, they were necessitated to throw themselves on the mercy of their enemies for subsistence, and the Kujjuks saw with pride the descendants of the Bazoozyes, once the governors of Kuchee and their masters, now begging at their gates for relief. For a year or two they were permitted to reside in the town, but then sent to Kooruk, where they have since remained.

To such a degree of power had the Kujjuks risen, and so great was their influence, that in A. H. 1228-9 (A. D. 1813), when Ahmed Yar Khan (the son of Bairam Khan), Surfuraz Khan (son of Moostapha), and Mall Zeinub, Nusseer Khan's daughter, fled from the protection of Mahmood Khan, the reigning prince of Kelat, they took refuge in the town belonging to that tribe, and Meer Khan, the head chief, agreed to assist them in obtaining a settlement of their claims. Mahmood followed them with an army, and for four days was encamped in front of the place, but doubtful of taking it, he granted two shares of the revenue of Dadur to the Mall, two to Ahmed Yar Khan, agreed to treat Surfuraz Khan as his own son, and then withdrew. In Mehrab Khan's time also, they succoured some fugitives, and that prince appeared before their walls with a large force, but eventually retreated without coming to blows.

On the occasion of destroying the village of their neighbours, the Murukzanees, about thirty years ago, Meer Khan was slain by a matchlock ball. The surviving Murukzanees sought refuge in the village of Duhpall, where they now reside.

The names of the Kujjuk chiefs, the descendants of the sons of Kujjuk, are :—

1. Ismael Khan, son of Punjoo, Punjoozye. (The head chief Punjoo being the eldest son.)

2. Eesan Khan son of Ale Khan Baranzye.

3. Syud Khan „ Door Khan Dowlutzye.

4. Kurim Khan „ Taj Mahomed Kashee.

5. Hassun „ Meer Khan Kashee

* Lately serving in the Beeloche levy.

6. Meeran son of Jan Mahomed Kuryazye.

7. Door Khan „ Nusseer Kuryazye.

8. Keemool Khan „ Tutebar Sagzye.

The tribe is said to have numbered from seven hundred to one thousand fighting men this year.

The waters of the Naree, though latterly almost entirely kept by the Kujjuks for their own use, was formerly divided as follows :—

To the city of Seewee eight shares and one “Ghanga,”* for the use of its gardens.

The village of Kujjuk,	8 shares	
„ Kooruk,	8	„
„ Gooloo,	6	„
„ Lohnee,	4	„
„ Murukzanee,	3	„ Taken by Kujjuks
„ Sapee,	6	„
„ Abdoola Khuer,	3	„
„ Mahmood,	2	„
„ Bukhera,	2	„

Extracts from Capt. Hart's letter transmitting the above.

“A few miles from our camp is a large mound of earth, evidently the remains of an ancient city. The people call it “Dumb-i-Dulora Shah,” who they say was a Kaffer king, who once reigned in Sinde, but owing to his manifold crimes, particularly that of marrying his sister, showers of ashes were rained on his cities by the Almighty. May not this king be Dahir-ben-Chuch, sovereign of Sinde, when first invaded by the Mahomedans?

“Should any thing turn up I will not fail to send it. I am told of five other similar mounds, where caves are said to *have* been found, but veracity is not a Sindian virtue, so until I can send people to search, I must doubt it. There are so few persons who do know any thing of the country, that at times I almost despair of acquiring any information; what I do get is purchased, for no one will open their mouths without being paid for it. Books (where so few can read aught but the Koran) are not to be had; one Moolla in Dadur says he had one containing an account of the “Dumbs,” but it was burnt when his house was destroyed last November. That you

* Ghanga, a water course *always* running—differing from that measured by the cubit, which was only allowed to each cultivator one day and night in his turn. It was called a “Puo,” and again subdivided into “Hitts,” or finger breadths.

may judge how ignorant they are, even of their own annals, I send a copy of an inscription cut on the side of a hill at the entrance of the Chota Bolan pass. There are some tombs not far from it, but the villages in the immediate vicinity being deserted, no one can tell me any thing about it. I have sent copies to Shikarpoor and other places, without success. I was at first told it was done by the Kaffirs, and led on a wild goose chase, thinking I had at length got something worth communicating, but the letters that are legible are so plainly Persian, that it is not worth troubling oneself further about it, except perhaps to fix a date, could it be read. Even at Bagh, the capital of the district, where I offered any sum for an account of the town even, no one would write it. The only way would be to employ persons for the purpose, send them to the principal places, and then glean from their accounts and the Chuch Nama. I will, if you wish, send you all I have picked up, but I fear it will not repay you the trouble of reading."

NOTE.—The translation of the inscription, which is modern Sindee, was given me by a native merchant in Calcutta, who understands the language tolerably well. It is nothing more than a receipt for one hundred rupees, with the names of witnesses to the payment,(!) and in another style of character a query, as to what had become of a certain *Oula Mirza*, with a reply, that nothing was known of him. Some cyphers (probably a date) are illegible to my translator. I have written to Captain Hart, urging him to pursue his researches in Sinde, and he has since obliged me with an interesting notice of the Brehoees.



Second Notice of some forged Coins of the Bactrians and Indo-Scythians.—By Lieut. ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, *Engineers*.

When I first drew attention to the subject of counterfeit coins, my remarks were chiefly directed towards those which had been cast in moulds formed from genuine ancient coins: I had then seen none of any other kind; but I was aware of the existence of one piece which could not have been cast; namely, the gold piece of Amyntas in the possession of Lady Sale, "which is in all respects similar to the copper coin of the same king, except that the figures are reversed." Not having seen the coin, I was induced to say, that "the fact of the type having been reversed, showed an advance in the art of forgery;" for I did not suppose that a spurious coin which had deceived any one, could be so ludicrously barbarous in execution as that of the forgeries